

UNIT QUIZ AUDIOSCRIPTS AND ANSWER KEYS

Unit 1 Happiness

Quiz Audioscript, Part A

1. What did psychologists want to find out?
2. How do happy people feel about their lives?
3. Why are happy people optimistic?
4. What factor is most important for happiness?

Answer Key, Part A

1. b 2. c 3. b 4. a

Answer Key, Part B

Sample Answers:

1. Psychologists asked hundreds of people how happy they were. Then they asked questions to find out about their personalities. They looked at the differences between happy people and unhappy people.
2. Happy people are satisfied with themselves. They are also optimistic about their problems. In addition, they have good relationships with their friends and family.

Unit 2 New Kinds of Food

Quiz Audioscript, Part A

1. What is *genetically modified food*?
2. What genetically modified fruit did the speaker mention?
3. What is a benefit of genetically modified food?
4. What is a risk of genetically modified food?

Answer Key, Part A

1. c 2. a 3. a 4. c

Answer Key, Part B

Sample Answers:

1. Genetically modified food needs fewer pesticides. Genetically modified food/plants grow better than normal. In addition, they stay fresh longer after they are harvested.
2. Genetically modified food/plants may dominate other plants in the environment. Also, they might hurt wild animals and insects. They might even hurt the people who eat them.

Unit 3 Public Art

Quiz Audioscript, Part A

1. What is public art?
2. What sculpture is an example of realistic art?
3. What concept do two of the sculptures in the lecture symbolize?
4. What is the main purpose of public art?

Answer Key, Part A

1. c 2. c 3. c 4. c

Answer Key, Part B

Sample Answers:

1. Pop art shows things people see in their everyday lives. *Spoonbridge and Cherry*, the sculpture of a large spoon with a cherry, is an example of pop art.
2. Surrealistic art shows things that are strange or impossible. *Non-Violence*, the sculpture of a gun tied in a knot, is an example of surrealistic art.

Unit 4 Journey to Antarctica

Quiz Audioscript, Part A

1. When did Shackleton and his crew make their journey?
2. Where did Shackleton and five men go for help?
3. What finally happened to Shackleton and his crew?
4. What finally happened to the *Endurance*?

Answer Key, Part A

1. b 2. a 3. c 4. b

Answer Key, Part B

Sample Answers:

1. Shackleton's goal was to be the first person to walk across Antarctica. He didn't succeed.
2. First, they ate supplies from the ship. Then they hunted animals in the area. Finally, they killed and ate their dogs.

Unit 5 Violence on Television

Quiz Audioscript, Part A

1. How much TV does the average American child watch?
2. What TV shows have the most violent acts?
3. How many violent acts does the average child see on television by age twelve?
4. What did the two studies show?

Answer Key, Part A

1. a 2. b 3. c 4. a

Answer Key, Part B

Sample Answers:

1. The researchers showed children a TV show of a child hitting and kicking a doll. Then they left the children alone with a doll. The children hit and kicked the doll. This study showed that children do what they see on TV.
2. The researchers studied how much violent television some children watched at age eight. Then they studied the same children at age eighteen. The children who watched a lot of violent TV were more violent at age eighteen.

Unit 6 Too Old to Learn?

Quiz Audioscript, Part A

1. When do animals learn new skills?
2. What must young kittens learn to do?
3. What must young songbirds learn to do?
4. What changes after the critical period in humans?

Answer Key, Part A

1. b 2. a 3. c 4. b

Answer Key, Part B

Sample Answers:

1. The critical period is when an animal or human can learn a new skill. For example, in humans there is a critical period for language learning.
2. Adults find it difficult to pronounce sounds correctly. Therefore, they may never learn to speak a new language with a native accent.

Unit 7 Are We Alone?

Quiz Audioscript, Part A

1. What is the SETI project looking for?
2. Why do some scientists think there is intelligent life on other planets?
3. How does the SETI project look for life in other galaxies?
4. Why does the SETI project look for radio signals?

Answer Key, Part A

1. a 2. c 3. b 4. b

Answer Key, Part B

1. Radio signals travel at the speed of light. A radio signal travels about four years from the nearest galaxy to earth.
2. Rocket ships are restricted to traveling in one direction. Also, they are much slower than radio signals.

Unit 8 Do the Right Thing

Quiz Audioscript, Part A

1. What is the principle of common good?
2. What is the principle of individual rights?
3. Whose writings is the principle of individual rights based on?
4. What ethical principle can be used to justify lying?

Answer Key, Part A

1. a 2. c 3. b 4. c

Answer Key, Part B

Sample Answers:

1. The friend thought spending a lot of money on an expensive funeral was a waste of money. He wanted to give the money to a school for homeless children.
2. Following the principle of common good, the friend will help more people if he gives the money to the school for homeless children. The only person he might hurt is the dying woman.

Unit 9 A Good Night's Sleep

Quiz Audioscript, Part A

1. How does the National Sleep Center learn about sleep?
2. What is a cause of sleep deprivation?

3. What is an effect of sleep deprivation?
4. What percentage of Americans feel sleepy when driving?

Answer Key, Part A

1. b 2. a 3. a 4. c

Answer Key, Part B

Sample Answers:

1. A hundred years ago, people didn't stay up late because there was not much to do. However, today we can stay up late working, watching TV, or using the Internet.
2. When people are sleepy at work, they don't think clearly and can make mistakes. These mistakes can cost a lot of money or cause accidents.

Unit 10 Negotiating for Success

Quiz Audioscript, Part A

1. What is one technique for successful negotiation?
2. Why should you use "I" statements in a negotiation?
3. What often happens if you blame someone in a negotiation?
4. What usually causes problems in a negotiation?

Answer Key, Part A

1. c 2. c 3. a 4. b

Answer Key, Part B

Sample Answers:

1. Two co-workers have a conflict. They are working on a project together. One person isn't finishing his work on time.
2. A statement blaming another person is "You aren't doing your work, Joe." An "I" statement is "I'm worried because the work isn't done."

Unit 11 Risking It

Quiz Audioscript, Part A

1. What activity has a high perceived risk?
2. What is an example of a risk you can control?

3. What is an example of a natural risk?
4. What is an example of an everyday risk?

Answer Key, Part A

1. a 2. b 3. a 4. c

Answer Key, Part B

Sample Answers:

1. An actual risk is the real risk of being hurt or killed. A perceived risk is the risk people feel. For example, some people feel that flying is more dangerous than driving. However, more people are killed in car accidents than in airplane accidents.
2. A controlled risk is a risk people can control. An uncontrolled risk is a risk they can't control. For example, people are in control when they are driving. However, the pilot is in control when they are flying in an airplane.

Unit 12 The Electronic Brain

Quiz Audioscript, Part A

1. When was ENIAC built?
2. Who designed ENIAC?
3. How many calculations could ENIAC make per second?
4. How big was ENIAC?

Answer Key, Part A

1. a 2. c 3. b 4. a

Answer Key, Part B

Sample Answers:

1. During World War II, the U.S. Army was doing scientific projects. Women used adding machines to do the calculations by hand. However, this process was slow and there were errors. The army wanted a way to do faster and better calculations.
2. Mauchly was a physicist. He wanted to build a computer that could predict the weather. Eckert was an electrical engineering student. He liked to build complex electronic machines.